

Business Directory.

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 1f-35

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c., Office at the new Court House, next to the Court Office, Toronto.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 18, 1855. 6w-1y

ANGUS M'INTOSH,
ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, &c., &c.
Holland Landing, &c., &c. 1f16

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commissionaire in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 1f-1

JOHN T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT, &c., &c., Snags, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1855. 1f-51

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half a Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 1f-41

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to his new premises on Lydia Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1855. 1f-15

Unity Fire and Life Insurance Association, of ENGLAND.
FOR every description of Fire and Life Assurance Business.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
Center Office—Unity Buildings, Cannon St., London, England.
Toronto Branch—Toronto Street
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent for the Counties of York and Simcoe.
Yarmark, July 31, 1855. 1f-35

Newmarket Iron Foundry.
JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

Eagle Hotel,
NEAR THE NEWMARKET STATION.
KEPT BY **NICHOLAS HERBAS** This House has been thoroughly renovated. Every accommodation for Travellers, and good stabling for horses.
Newmarket, Aug. 11th 1855 1f-29

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 1f-17

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &C.,
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 1f-36

J. EDWARDS,
Stationer, & Blank Book Manufacturer,
Dealer in School Books, English and American.
PAPER HANGINGS,
School, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., No. 59, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Toronto, July 7, 1855 1y-32

NOTICE
THE subscriber begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Sharon and surrounding country, that he has removed to his new premises, where he will be pleased to wait on those desiring his services in any of the branches of his business.
G. F. SMITH,
Sharon, Sept. 24, 1855. 1f-34

Ryan & Hallen,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS.
ROADS, Bridges, and other Works surveyed and superintended.
Large and Town-plots surveyed, inspected and reported upon.
Descriptions, Diagrams, Estimates, and other professional papers prepared.
Real Estate property bought and sold on Commission, and otherwise.
All orders and communications promptly attended to.
Personal application either at their office or at the residence of Mr. Ryan, on Yonge Street.
A vacancy for an apprentice. A compass for sale.
OFFICE—MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
JOHN RYAN,
December 4, 1855. 1f-41

Brick! Brick!
200,000 BRICKS of excellent quality for sale by
D. SUTHERLAND,
Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1855. 1f-39

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,
A Lot Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 25th, 1855.

Business Directory.

NEWMARKET
Stove, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Japan Warehouse.

In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed to them of HOBBS & SON, the undersigned respectfully intimate to their customers and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be conducted by
J. & J. HODGE,
And having lately purchased these commodious premises lately occupied by Mrs. SARAH DAVIS, our Shop has been removed to the place where will be found, constantly on hand a large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES,
Of the newest designs and latest patterns; Japanese and Patent Tin Ware; Chain Pumps, and Lead Pipes.
Copper, in and Sheet Iron Ware manufactured to order on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Persons wishing to purchase anything in the above line of business, will do well to call at our place, to call and examine this Stock before selecting elsewhere.
Old City Iron, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Rags, Sheepskins, Furs of every description, and Farm Produce, taken in exchange for Goods.
J. & J. HODGE.
Newmarket, Dec. 25, 1856. 1f-47

F. V. BATHRICK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order. In Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie.
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 1f-31

T. BOTS FORD,
SADDLERY, Harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders promptly attended to.
Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1854. 43y1

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street, Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September, 1853. 1f-32

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to **THOMAS NIXON**, at the Bible Depository, opposite Lewis's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 1f-10

GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN Street Newmarket. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, P. O. City, 1855. 1f-501

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, Sharon Street, near the Catholic Church, where will be prepared to execute all orders which may be favored, with neatness, durability and despatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. 1y-17

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY
MR. H. MOORE,
SURGEON DENTIST
Will be at
HEWITT'S HOTEL, NEWMARKET,
Until Further Notice.

PAIN is ever repugnant to humanity, &c., &c., therefore, has pleasure in notifying the public that he will, next week, be prepared to
EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
Mr. Moore having heard from patients who have consulted him, of the severe pain they have experienced in the operation of filling, he has seen those who have defective teeth, that the process can, with few exceptions, be performed without the slightest pain.
The application produces local anesthesia, and is perfectly harmless, doing away with the great danger of inducing chloroform.
All operations in Mechanical Dentistry Warranted.
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1856. 1y-40

NEW GOODS
DONALD SUTHERLAND,
WATER ST. NEWMARKET.
Respectfully intimates that he has now received a very large supply of New Goods suitable for the season.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE
To which he invites particular attention from his customers and the public in general.
Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1855. 1f-33

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS, NEWMARKET.
SAMUEL ROADHOUSE respectfully thanks his customers for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of
Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bedroom Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.
Always on hand. Orders for all kinds of CABBINET WORK, punctually attended to.
PUNERALS FURNISHED.
COFFINS, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. A good variety of Lute, Plates, and Hurdles for sale.
Newmarket, Oct. 31, 1855. 1f-501

Poetry.

From the Montreal Transcript.
My Forest Home.

My Cottage stands in the forest shade
Where the rustling leaves are stirred,
Where the murmuring bee, and wild-bird sing,
And the savage bird is heard,
Where once the squirrel had her rignam but,
And the Indian used to roam,
Are now the dreams of my life-long years,
And the scenes of my forest home,
Oh, the old log hut in the wild-wood shade,
Is my dear old forest home.

Two there I played in my boyish days,
Till the bright and sunny hours,
Or wildly roamed in the forest shade,
And gathered the wild-wood flowers;
Two there I knelt at the hallowed shrine
Of nature's still sacred dome,
And whispered the joys of a youthful heart,
That grew in my forest home,
Oh, the old log hut in the wild-wood shade,
Is my dear old forest home.

Two there I met with my boyhood friends,
And shared in the festive joy,
And dreamt of the pure and happy scenes,
That the future years destroy;
Or hark't to the merry tales of old,
Of those that were wont to roam,
Or mourn'd for the dear and the beloved ones
That pass'd from my forest home;
Oh, the old log hut in the wild-wood shade,
Is my dear old forest home.

And still I love that dear old home,
For sake of my earlier years,
Its holy affectionate pastime heart,
With all that the pure and the good,
To grant me earth and its boundless stores,
And the wings of light to roam,
Would all be in vain to yield to bliss
That breathes in my forest home;
Oh, the old log hut in the wild-wood shade,
Is my dear old forest home.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.

WE wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Principles of the Christian Church.

Continued.
To the Editor of the New Era.

What I would express in these "Principles" thoughts is,—all that preceded Christ, was essential to bring us to Christ; and all that Christ has said, done, and suffered, was essential to bring us to God. "He suffered for us, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." "He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our justification." "He came to seek and save the lost." The question here arises, How is Christ—what he has done and is doing—efficacious in our salvation? I answer—by faith in him. What then is our faith in Christ? As I have now reached what is admitted by all to be the question—the point in which it is affirmed our chief heresy, our first error lies, I ask the privilege of being a little more explicit, and I further ask a candid consideration of what I say. Before proceeding, permit me to ask one question, which please to answer to your own judgment before reading farther,—the question—If God has promised life, on condition that I believe certain plainly expressed things concerning Christ, is it essential that I believe more; or has any man a right to ask it of me? I am persuaded that but one answer can be given to the above interrogation, without an imputation of folly to the Allevio. "Whom say ye that I, (the Son of man) am?" says Jesus to his disciples,—and let them answer—"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." "Blessed art thou Simon, my Father in heaven hath revealed this to thee; On this rock I will build my church." The truth here confessed, is the foundation of Christianity.

1st, It is the testimony of Jesus concerning himself—"I said I am the Son of God." "Dost thou believe in the Son of God? I that speaketh to thee am he. The works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of me, that he hath sent me." "They have believed that thou didst send me." "That the world may believe that thou hast sent me." "Whom the Father hath sanctified and sent into the world." "I came to do the will of Him who sent me." "That they may believe that thou hast sent me."

2nd, It is the testimony of his disciples concerning him—"Thou art the Son of God." "This is the Son of God." "Yea Lord, I believe that thou art the Christ the Son of God, which should come into the world."

3rd, That they should believe in the name of the only begotten Son of God. "God hath glorified His Son, hath raised up His Son Jesus." "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God." "And straightaway they preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God." "proving this is the very Christ." "We have seen, and do testify, that the Father sent the Son." "Who is a liar, but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ." "This is the Commandment, that we should believe on the name of His Son Jesus Christ," and many other signs did Jesus, in the presence of his disciples which are not written in this book; but these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; that believing, ye might have life through his name."

On this last question I cannot forbear remarking—

1st, We are here expressly told what John's design was in writing his gospel—"That ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ."

2nd, What Jesus intended to show by the signs he wrought—the same, of course, as that for which they were recorded—and

3rd, What we must believe of him to have life—"That he is the Christ, the Son of God." To this agree the scriptures—"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him might have everlasting life." "Whoso shall confess that Jesus is the Son of God, God dwelleth in him and he in God." "Whoso believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is borne of God." "Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God? All this we most firmly believe; and constantly preach; and since we have the unequivocal promise of all who come to believe, on the simple faith above expressed, we do not trouble ourselves

farther, lest we should be guilty of the folly of "being wise above what is written." But here I am met with the question—"Do you not believe he is the Son of God, only as Adam was the son of God?"—a mere man?" We answer, we do not! We believe he is the Son—the only begotten Son—in a sense in which no living being is or can be.—Our particular views on Christ the Son of God, and our Saviour next week.

School Libraries.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR,—I learn with much pleasure that my late communication under the signature of An Old Pedagogue, meets with general acceptance by your readers, even those who are aware the writer is an American. I shall therefore humbly sign my own name.

After a residence of some four years in the province, and picking up such statistics as my very limited means would admit, I have been surprised, considering the almost unbounded prosperity of all classes of the people and the apparent intelligence of those around me, that so little had been done towards the establishing of libraries, surely one the first, and undoubtedly the cheapest mode of disseminating knowledge among the people. If we have any care for the future prosperity of our children; if we would guard them against intemperance and crime, and raise them to a fair standing among the nations of the world, in wisdom and intelligence, what better can we do for them than to place before them the writings of our great and good of our own and of former generations. Without all doubt, one dollar placed in the hands of our children, is worth more than five in their purse, why then starve their moral and intellectual capacities at present, for the purpose of guarding against their physical wants hereafter. Cut off, by deafness, from the first and greatest source of recreation and improvement, common conversation, I must confess I feel an acute interest on this subject, and would gladly contribute my proper share towards its accomplishment. Every one knows that by a payment of a very moderate sum by each individual and placing it in the hands of a librarian, with judicious regulations for the preservation of the books, he can have the use not only of his own money but that of all the rest who subscribe, and the boon go down to his posterity enlarged by their succession and it is to be hoped more enlightened donations. But this is not all, the superintendent it seems has a fund, belonging in common to all the municipalities, by which he doubles every sum sent to him for books; of this sum many municipalities have availed themselves and are enjoying its advantages, while this town, with an equal right, have hitherto neglected to avail themselves of it. This to say the least is a doubtful policy. Every school section has a right to its separate share of this money, by sending in a sum equal to draw, and whether the establishment of one large library for the whole town or smaller ones in each section is most desirable is for others to consider. According to the writer's experience in regard to the libraries of New York, decidedly in favor of the latter. The great object to induce all classes to habituate themselves to reading, and thousands will take out books when near hand, who would seldom take the pains to get them from a distance. Dr. Byrson has done his part in the premises with a zeal beyond all praise. Let then the trustees of each section get up a subscription and send such sums as they can raise to him with a petition and a list of such books as they choose from his catalogue and he will send double the amount. Or let two adjoining sections unite where it is convenient and thus enjoy double advantages.

Yours, &c.
C. GILMAN.
East Gwillimbury, Feb. 17th, 1857.

Literature.

A Marvellous Conjuror.

The Russians have long exhibited a remarkable taste for juggling and all that snacks of the marvellous. Conjurers, professors of natural magic, ventriloquists, and the entire race of mountebanks, who in France and England astonished the gaping crowds at fairs and country fairs, ever find a ready welcome and liberal encouragement among the higher classes in the Russian cities. About the beginning of the present century, a species of Boghistro, or rather a superior kind of Wizard of the North, made his appearance at St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvellous performance. His name was Pirnetti, and his fame is yet retained in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivalled feats.

The Czar Alexander having heard Pirnetti much spoken of, was desirous of seeing him, and one day it was announced to the conjuror that he would have the honor of giving a representation of his magical powers at court, the hour fixed for him to make his appearance being seven o'clock. A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies and courtiers, presided over by the Czar, had met, but the conjuror was absent. Surprised and displeased, the Czar pulled out his watch, which indicated five minutes after seven. Pirnetti had not only failed in being in waiting, but he had caused the court to wait, and Alexander was no more patient than Louis VII. A quarter of an hour, and no Pirnetti! Messengers who had been sent in search of him returned unsuccessful. The anger of the Czar, with difficulty restrained, displayed itself in threatening exclamations. "At length, after the lapse of an hour, the door of the saloon opened, and the gentleman of the chamber announced Pirnetti, who presented himself with a calm front and the serenity of one who had nothing to reproach himself with. The Czar, however, was greatly displeased, but Pirnetti assumed an air of astonishment, and replied, with the greatest coolness:—

"Did not your Majesty command my presence at seven o'clock precisely?"

"Well, then," said Pirnetti, "let your majesty begin to look at your watch, and you will perceive that I am exact, and that it is just seven o'clock."

The Czar, pulling out his watch violently in order to confound what he considered a piece of downright insolence, was completely amazed. The watch marked seven o'clock. He looked at the clock of the saloon, which had been consulted twenty times during the space that the assembly were kept waiting; the clock also marked and struck seven o'clock! In turn the courtiers drew out their watches, which were found as usual exactly regulated by that of their sovereign. Seven o'clock! indicated with a common accord all the watches and clocks of the palace. The art of the magician was at once manifested in this strange retrogression in the march of time. To anger succeeded astonishment and admiration.

Perceiving that the Czar smiled, Pirnetti thus addressed him:—

"Your majesty will pardon me. It was by the performance of this trick that I was desirous of making my first appearance before you. But I know how precious truth is at the court; it is at least necessary that your watch should tell it to you, sire. If you consult it now you will find that it marks the time."

The Czar once more drew out his watch—it pointed to a few minutes past eight—the same ratification had taken place in all the watches of those present, and in the clocks of the palace. This exploit was followed by others equally amusing and surprising. At the close of the performances, the Czar, after complimenting Pirnetti, brought back to his remembrance that he had declared that such was the power of his art, that he could penetrate everywhere.

"Yes, sire, everywhere," replied the conjuror, with modest assurance.

"What!" exclaimed the Czar, "could you penetrate even into this palace, were I to order all the doors to be closed and guarded?"

"Into this palace, sir, or even into the apartment of your majesty, quite as easily as I should enter my own house," said Pirnetti.

"Well, then," said the Czar, "at midday to-morrow I shall have ready in my closet the price of his evening's amusement—one thousand roubles. Come and fetch them. But I forewarn you that the doors shall be closed and carefully guarded."

To-morrow at mid-day I shall have the honor of presenting myself before your Majesty," replied Pirnetti, who bowed and withdrew.

Two gentlemen of the household followed the conjuror to make sure that he quitted the place, they accompanied him to his lodgings, and a number of police surrounded the dwelling from the moment he entered it. The palace was instantly closed, with positive orders not to suffer, under any pretext whatever, any one to enter, whether prince or valet, until the Czar himself should command the doors to be opened. These orders were strictly enforced, confidential persons having watched their execution. The exterior openings to the palace were guarded by soldiers. All the approaches to the imperial apartments were protected by high dignitaries, whom a simple professor of the art of legerdemain possessed no means of bribing. In short, for greater security all the keys had been carried into the imperial cabinet. A few moments previous to the hour fixed for Pirnetti's interview with the Czar, the chamberlain on service brought to his majesty a despatch which a messenger had handed him through an opening in the door. It was a report from the minister of police, that Pirnetti had not left home.

"Ah! he has found out that the undertaking is impracticable, and he has abandoned it," observed the Czar, with a smile.

"Twelve o'clock sounded. While the last stroke yet reverberated, the door which communicated from the bed-room of the Czar to the cabinet opened, and Pirnetti appeared. The Czar drew back a couple of paces, his brow darkened, and after a momentary silence while fixing a suspicious look on Pirnetti, he said:—

"Are you aware that you may become a very dangerous individual?"

"Yes, sire," he replied; "I am only a humble conjuror, with no ambition than that of amusing your majesty."

"Here," said the Czar, are the thousand roubles for last night, and a thousand more for this day's visit."

Pirnetti, in offering his thanks, was interrupted by the Czar, who, with a thoughtful air, inquired of him,

"Do you count on yet remaining some time in St. Petersburg?"

"Sire," he replied, "I intend setting off this week, unless your majesty orders a prolongation of my sojourn."

"No!" hastily observed the Czar, "it is not my intention to detain you; and moreover," continued he with a smile, "I should vainly endeavor to keep you against your will. You know how to leave St. Petersburg as easily as you found your way into this place."

"I could do so, sire," said Pirnetti, "but, far from wishing to quit St. Petersburg stealthily or mysteriously, I am desirous of quitting it in the most public manner possible, by giving to the inhabitants of your capital a striking exhibition of my magical powers."

Pirnetti could not leave like an ordinary mortal; it was necessary that he should crown his success in the Russian capital by his triumph over the evening preceding the day fixed for his departure he announced that he should leave St. Petersburg the following day at ten o'clock in the morning, and that he should quit by all the city gates at the same moment. Public curiosity was excited to the highest degree by this announcement. St. Petersburg at that time had fifteen gates, which were encompassed by a multitude eager to witness this marvellous departure.

The spectators at these various gates all declared that at ten o'clock precisely, Pirnetti, whom they all perfectly recognized, passed through. He walked at a slow pace and with head erect, in order to be the better seen they said, and he made his adieu in a clear and audible voice.

These unanimous testimonies were confirmed by the written declaration of the officers placed at every gate to inspect the passports of travellers. The inspection of Pirnetti's passport was inscribed in the fifteen registers. Where is the wizard, whether coming from the north or the south, who could in these degenerate days perform so astonishing an exploit?

To Wives.

The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be, "How shall I continue the love I have inspired?" How shall I preserve the heart I have won?"

1. Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him. Let it be to him a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the calamities of life. Make it a refuge from his cares, a shelter from the world, a home, not for his person only, but for his heart. He may meet with pleasures in other houses, but let him find pleasure in his own. Should he be dejected, soothe him; should he be silent and thoughtful do not heedlessly disturb him; should he be studious, favor him with all practicable facilities; or should he be peevish, make allowance for human nature, and by your sweetness, gentleness, and good humor, urge him continually to think, though he may not say it. "This woman is, indeed, a comfort to me: I cannot but love her, and require such gentleness and affection as she deserves."

2. Invariably adorn yourself with delicacy and modesty. These, to a man of refinement, are attractions the most highly captivating; while their opposites never fail to disgust and repel. Let the delicacy and modesty of the bride be always, in a great degree, continued by the wife.

3. Cultivate and exhibit with the greatest care and constancy, cheerfulness and good humor. They give beauty to the fairest face; and impart charms where charms are not. On the contrary, a gloomy, discontented manner, is clothing and repulsive to his feeling; he will be very apt to seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he finds not in his own house.

4. Particularly shun what the world calls, in ridicule, "certain virtues." When you shut your door at night, endeavor to shut out at the same moment all discord and contention, and look upon your chamber as a retreat from the vexations of the world, a shelter as to peace and affection.

5. Be careful never to join in a jest and laugh against your husband. Conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. Shun every approach to extravagance. The want of economy has involved millions in misery. Be content, orderly, methodical. Rise early, breakfast early, have a place for everything, and everything in its place.

6. Few things please a man more than seeing his wife notable and elegant in the management of her household. A knowledge of cookery, as well as every other branch of house-keeping, is indispensable in a female, and a wife should always endeavor to support with applause the character of the lady and housewife.

7. Let home be your empire—your world.—Let it be the scene of your wishes, your thoughts, your plans, your exertion. Let it be the stage on which in the varied characters of wife, mother, and of mistress, you strive to shine. In its sober quiet scenes let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits all be centered.

Maple Sugar—The Importance of its Manufacture.

The fine spring-like weather of the last two or three days forcibly reminds us of the times long gone when, equipped with "sap-koke" and "rackets," we went about the stately old maples and gathered into the buckets suspended from the ends of the koke the sweet liquid generously poured out from their fragrant blossoms. The accumulation of a bright sunny day succeeding a moderate freezing night, to a camp of two or three hundred trees, would fill an immense reservoir contiguous to the kettles, and then there was nothing to do but boil down the liquid successively to "syrup," and "molasses" the process ending with a delicious and often hilarious "sugaring off." It was a painful, laborious business, however.—In the beginning of the sugar season in March the snow was sometimes two feet deep, and when softened by two or three hours of sun, the snow presented rather treacherous navigation for the sap-gatherer. A sudden "slump" in a cavity, or the breaking away of his foot from the rackets would often send him head-first to the soft snow-bank, and cause the waste of the precious contents of the buckets after he had tugged to them a laborious distance. There was wood in unlimited abundance, but strong arms were required to cut it, and a sleepless watch must be kept over the kettles during the night. But the occupation was fresh and exhilarating. One did not feel alone in the camp either day or night. The grand old woods grew companionable, and were a perpetual study and delight. The music of their swaying branches was as suggestive as that of the organ, and the swelling and red-dying buds were a pleas. at pro by of the spring about to make its advent. On the whole, the pleasure of sugar-making far overbalanced its trials. We should like to repeat our old experience.

But we have been led on from the practical idea which was uppermost in the commencement of this article, namely, the importance of everybody making as much sugar as possible, when farmers have the most leisure. The largest annual production in the country was, we believe, in 1850, when, according to the census returns, it reached not far from thirty-five millions of pounds. This might be greatly exceeded in any favorable season, and if the approaching Spring should prove such a kind almost as easily as one-third of that amount. We hope every one who has fifty or a hundred trees, and from that on to five hundred and a thousand, will do the best he can. Individually he will of course be a gainer in proportion to the quantity he produces, and the aggregate of a hundred millions of pounds thrown into the market (about one-seventh of the annual national consumption) will tend to keep the prices of cane sugar from going any higher until next Fall, when we hope the Chinese sugar-cane will give a good account of itself. Let the sugar-makers in time get the "spouts," the buckets, and the kettles ready. In some localities, say Southern Illinois and Missouri, the sugar season will probably commence sometime in February. "Tap all the trees you can, but do not cut to be unsightly gashes into them, as used to be the custom with some people when we were a boy.

They will not yield so much sap by this process, and are moreover injured for future use, and exposed to rot for some distance round the cut. The far better plan is to bore the trees with a three-quarter-inch augur, and put in a neat saucer spout, and then there is no waste of sap or injury to the trees.—Chicago, Trees.

Foreign and Colonial.

Crime is now so openly committed in New York that it is deemed unsafe to walk in the streets even in open day, without being prepared for self-defence. In various parts of that city young men have banded themselves together in clubs called "self-defence clubs," with a view of better defending themselves from outrage. The New York Tribune says:—

"These clubs meet for the purpose of discussing every possible stratagem which may be resorted to by the assailant, and for practicing gymnastic art, and the use of the revolver, such members as are not provided with knives and revolvers, have their wants attended to at the cost of the club, a regular fee being payable from every member at each meeting."

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The freshest has done immense damage in this vicinity on Friday. At Aurora 2 bridges, a saw mill, pluming mill, and carriage factory, and large quantities of lumber were swept off. It is feared that several lives were lost. The Rock Island Railroad bridge at Morris is gone, also the Michigan Railroad bridge at Ypsilanti and the bridge at Niles, together with several over the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers. Both branches of the Chicago River rose several feet on Saturday, and the south-west portion of our city is submerged. The River is now falling. The damage to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R. is estimated at \$100,000.

News from Australia, by the *Montenapoy* which arrived on Wednesday morning, states that there had been a ministerial crisis at Sydney and a new election, but the old ministers had returned to office again, though much weakened in public opinion. Mr. Watson Parker, the premier, was again returned as representative of Parramatta. The numbers were—For Mr. Parker, 279; Mr. Byrnes, 259. The *Sydney Empire* states that there had been some strange proceedings in reference to the election:—"For two hours, we were informed, Mr. Parker, the prime minister of the colony took his seat beside the returning officer, putting in his pocket-book every vote that was recorded. This is an unbecoming proceeding by the principal is only a faint indication of the doings of the agents in securing Mr. Parker's election. With all the odious means of bullying and intimidation actively employed, the intelligent and independent portion of the Parliament continually left Mr. Parker only a majority of 20 votes." Another election "doings" had also been played. A batch of electors from Sydney, who were to vote for Mr. Byrnes, got on board a steamer which usually plied to Parramatta. The vessel was sent by "ministerial influence" to Port Manley instead, the electors thus being prevented from recording their votes.—*Hurley Advertiser.*

The *Globe* of yesterday brings charges against Mr. Cayley, Inspector General, and Mr. Kilby, the acting Commissioner of Public Works, which, if sustained, will go to prove that those two gentlemen have been making use of their official positions in the Government to subvert their personal interests. It appears that the City Corporation were anxious to have the privilege of opening the College Avenue viaduct as a public street. They applied to Mr. Cayley for the permission in the first instance, and by him were referred to the University authorities, who recommended the Government to refuse the application, which was accordingly done. But shortly afterwards, workmen were busily employed in doing what the Corporation asked permission to do. The work was carried on to completion at the expense of the Government, and as the *Globe* alleges, for the sole purpose of increasing the value of some property belonging to Messrs. Cayley and Kilby in the western portion of the City. The reason assigned why the Government undertook the work of opening the street instead of giving the Corporation permission to do so, is that the two gentlemen named feared that the Corporation would not push the work through with sufficient rapidity to benefit their property as soon as they desired. The work was undertaken by these two independent members of the Government, contrary to the wishes of the City authorities, and paid for from the public funds without authority. Such is the substance of the charge advanced by the *Globe*, and nothing less than a special deputation, supported by facts, will satisfy the public.—*Colonist.*

The outrageous system of garralling has been introduced into Montreal. The *Montreal Gazette* of the 20th inst. says,—"We much regret to have to publish an act of rudeness, which took place in this city yesterday evening. At about 8 o'clock, Mr. Emery, of the firm of Morrison, Cameron & Emery, was walking along Beury Street; and when at the end of St. Edward Street, some miscreant or miscreants stole behind him and garralled him. He was immediately deprived of the power of speech and sensation. His over coat was torn open, the buttons torn off, and his inside dress coat torn up that back to the very collar. His side coat pocket was cut out from the outside, and its contents taken away. They consisted of some papers, a promissory note, with 'Morrison, Cameron & Emery,' printed on the back. He was left lying senseless on the street, how long he does not know; nor does he know how long he would have so remained, had not some kindly friends happened to pass by. Mr. Emery had been marked, and no doubt the miscreants expected to find money on him than they did. We deeply regret that such an outrage should have been perpetrated in our quiet city. We had seen accounts of this villainous species of assault in sister cities, and were congratulating ourselves that Montreal had escaped."

A frozen heart is precisely on a par with a frozen potato, and the one is worth about as much as the other.

On a recent rainy day a wag was beguiled to exclaim—"Well, my umbrella is a regular Catholic!" How so P inquired a friend. "Because it always keeps its faith!"

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Money Received.
On account of the *New Era* during the week ending Feb. 27th, 1857.

Mr. C. Reder, 7s 6d, John Nichols 7s 6d, Wm. Amis 7s 6d, N. A. Gamble 15s, R. Davis 7s 6d, A. Phillips 7s 6d, E. L. Dillman 7s 6d, A. Webb 7s 6d, W. D. McLeod 7s 6d, Joseph Taylor 7s 6d, I. L. Dennis 7s 6d, M. H. Jones 7s 6d, Wm. Wallis 7s 6d, J. P. Bogan 7s 6d, S. Howard 7s 6d, J. C. R., Toronto, 5s, E. Lloyd 7s 6d.

New Advertisements.
To the Public—Dr. Ford.
Notice—Wm. Ross.
New Drug Store—Dr. Bartley & Co.
Notice—Wm. Sharpe.
Auction Sale—Thomas Nixon.

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday Feb. 27th, 1857.

General Summary.

We understand Victoria College, Toronto, is in a most flourishing condition—the attendance is large and its future prospects of usefulness very good.

Mr. Pringle Shaw, late of California, has our thanks for late San Francisco papers. Mr. Shaw made the passage in twenty-four days, from San Francisco to New York.

Mr. J. C. Geikie lectures before the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute this evening, Feb. 27th, 1857. Subject—Geology. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

The Telegraph announces that the Grand Jury have found two bills against Mrs. Emma A. Coningham and John J. Eckle, for the murder of Doctor Harvey Borden, in the city of New York, on the 20th ult. Snodgrass is held over as a witness.

An accident occurred on the Northern R. R., between Newmarket and Holland Landing, on Saturday last, which resulted in precipitating the passenger train moving south, from the track. It appears the ties had given way, thereby causing the rails to spread. No one hurt, and no material damage done.

A couple of weeks ago Mr. Chas. Sibbald announced through our advertising columns that he would shortly make application to His Honor Judge Harrison for a white-wedding, or in other words, for authority to make his creditors whole for his pay; but the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday last announces that His Excellency's Advisers have taken him under their special care and protection, and appointed him a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Opening of Parliament.

Toronto, Feb. 26, 1857.
This day, between three and four o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General, proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, when he formally opened the present Session by delivering the following

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

The time of the year has arrived when the country again requires your services; and I have called you together in the full belief that every effort will be made by you to promote the good government and increase the prosperity of Canada.

By the blessing of Providence that prosperity has met with no check; the restoration of peace to Europe, and the hope that good will and friendly feeling will continue to prevail on this continent, inspire me with confidence in the future. The increased cultivation of the soil, and the growth of our trade as shown by the official returns, afford the best proof of rapid progress.

Among the outward signs of such progress, the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from St. Thomas in the east, to Stratford, most hold a prominent place, great cities like Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto which have hitherto been separated in winter by a waste of snow, now enjoy daily intercourse one with the other.

With regard to the internal communication of the Country, I have taken measure for examining the Valley of the Ottawa, that great river in which Upper and Lower Canada are equally interested, with a view to ascertain what facilities its course may hereafter afford for inland traffic. The final report of the survey of this district is not yet received, but when made will draw your most attentive consideration.

At any rate the fact which is on three sides bounded by Lake Ontario, the Ottawa and Lake Huron, has appeared to me one of vast importance to Canada. Its settlements will add breadth to the Province and its lands are, I am informed, such as may fairly attract the industry and reward the toil of a large population. Steps have accordingly been taken to interest parts of this district by roads, and to offer along the lines of such roads, lands on easy terms to actual settlers. I entertain little doubt that the banks of the St. Lawrence, in Lower Canada, may be advantageously dealt with in the same manner.

Exertions have been made to diffuse in Europe a knowledge of Canada and its resources. On these and other grounds I venture to anticipate in the coming season a considerable increase in the Emigration from Europe. Such an increase must be of inestimable advantage to the Province. Those who are already in occupation of land will receive a supply of laborers on easier terms, and the wealth of the whole community will be augmented by the application of fresh industry to the profitable development of our real capital, the soil now covered by our forests.

I congratulate you on the success of the *Lisa* of Steamers which, in the course of last summer, have performed the voyage between Liverpool on the one hand, and Quebec and Montreal on the other. I shall rejoice to see weekly lines established by this route. As it is, the character of Canada, and the advantages of the St. Lawrence as a channel of communication with the old world have become much better known. To attract to our shores a large portion of the passenger traffic from Europe is an object of high importance to our commerce.

A sum exceeding £300,000, derived from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, has already been distributed among the Municipalities of Upper Canada, in pursuance of the Acts of 1855; and a further amount will be in like manner available in the course of the present year.

The measures for carrying out the communication of the Senatorial Tenure have been steadily pursued, and I see no reason to think that any material difficulties remain to be overcome.

A communication from the Secretary of State will inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined to submit certain questions connected with the affairs and territory of the Hudson's Bay Company to the

consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons.

Knowing how deeply Canada may be affected by this enquiry, I have lost no time in taking measures for securing the attendance in England of a gentleman unconnected with party politics, in all respects competent to afford information, and watch over the interest of the Province.

As Commander in Chief of the Militia, I cannot on this occasion forbear to acknowledge the continued zeal, energy and loyalty of the people of this Province; the readiness with which Volunteer Corps have been formed under the Acts of 1855 and 1856 afford, the surest pledge of your determination as Canadians to protect and transmit to your children the blessings of a free soil and a constitutional Government which God has bestowed upon you.

I turn now to certain measures which appear to me to require special attention in the course of the Session about to commence.

I recommend you most earnestly to take steps for ensuring the proper construction and regulation of Prisons throughout the Province. The evils of defective classification and overcrowding have been urged by several Grand Jurors in such a manner as to prove that too many of our cities and counties suffer from the want of systematic attention to the moral and physical welfare of prisoners.

I cannot speak too strongly on this matter. In our Common Gaols the young are corrupted, and from them the adult criminal is cast loose upon society unrestrained and unimproved.

I shall rejoice if with the supervision of the Gaols you can combine the exercise of a proper control over other public institutions which require constant watchfulness and attention.

A measure will be submitted to you to provide for the repeal of the Lunatic Asylum Act levied in Upper Canada, inasmuch as it differs in character and in its mode of collection from the rest of our Provincial taxation.

I shall cause to be laid before you a measure calculated to make justice in Lower Canada more easily accessible to the people at large, and to secure the codification of the law and procedure in civil matters in that section of the Province. I trust that you will find it expedient to sanction measures for carrying out more completely the improvement of the law already commenced in Upper Canada.

The time has come when I have thought it right to submit to you a Bill for improving the organization and increasing the efficiency of the Civil Service in Canada. With a view to attain these, I am anxious that so far as possible admission to the public offices that depend on competence, tested by impartial examination, rather than on favor or regard for individuals.

You have ascertained by experience the usefulness of the prizes offered by the Agricultural Societies in Upper Canada: I shall be glad if you can extend the same principle of encouragement to arts and manufactures, and can stimulate the ingenuity of our mechanics and artisans by the distinctions of the same character.

A Bill will be laid before you which may prove to be the first step towards admitting to the full rights and duties of British subjects the more educated and civilized of the Aboriginal Indians yet dwelling on their own lands. I feel a deep anxiety for the welfare of this people, and I shall endeavor to adopt measures such as will at once secure their interests, and diminish the obstacles to the complete settlement of the country now offered by the tracts reserved for their use.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.
The accounts of last year will be submitted to you I trust you will find that due economy has been observed in the expenditure of the public funds; and that the mode of accounting for such funds has been improved by the amended system of audit adopted in the Inspector General's Department. The increase in the revenue has, I conceive, fulfilled the expectations held out by the Inspector General in the course of last session.

The estimates for the current year will be laid before you at the earliest moment, consistent with their due consideration.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.
The Act altering the constitution of the Legislative Council having been sanctioned by Her Most Gracious Majesty, the steps required for the first election of Members of the Council were duly taken by me. The result has been that twelve Legislative Councillors elected by the people, are already entitled to sit and vote as such. Although the constitutional position and functions of the Legislative Council remain exactly what they were, yet I believe that the consciousness of deriving a portion of its power from the confidence of the people will add to the consideration of the whole body, and will uphold it in the sober and dignified discharge of its most important duties.

I have now to leave in your hands the various grave and weighty matters which require calm discussion and anxious deliberation.

The Reform Alliance.

A large and influential meeting of Reformers took place in Newmarket, at the North American Hotel, on Saturday last, the 21st inst. Although the roads were next to impassable, and although, (as we have since learned) many of the circulars did not reach delegates in time, the meeting was largely attended by some of the most wealthy, active and influential men in the constituency.

The meeting organized by calling John D. Phillips, Esq., Deputy Reeve of King, to the Chair—Mr. E. Jackson, Secretary to Reform Vigilance Committee, acting as Secretary.

The Chairman stated he was ignorant of the object of the meeting, further than what his circular stated. He believed the object was to form a branch of the Alliance, in order to assist in carrying out those great principles set forth at the meeting held in Toronto on the 8th of January last. He could only say—the principles they advanced were his principles. (Hear, hear.) He was prepared to adopt them so far as he was himself concerned.

R. H. Smith, Esq., of Newmarket, said he had only lately learned there was to be a meeting of Reformers here this day. He believed the object they had in view was to promote the interest of the Reform cause; this could only be done by combined effort. The success of any party, to a more or less extent, depended upon the unanimity of sentiment and feeling by which it was actuated. He thought he should ever stand ready to advocate those great principles we conscientiously believe to be right; and as he felt satisfied of the justice of the principles set forth by the Alliance, he moved the following resolution for adoption, viz:—

Resolved—That the Reform Alliance organized at Toronto on the 8th day of January last, based as it is upon correct and comprehensive principles, calculated to secure to all alike equal Political privileges, is deserving the entire sympathy and support of this constituency."

Mr. Wm. Doan, of Sharon, briefly seconded the resolution. He was not in the habit of making public speeches; but he knew the principles laid down by the Alliance were good—and he should support them to the last. (Hear, hear.)

Previous to the above resolution being put, the resolutions adopted at Toronto were called for by the meeting, and read by the Secretary.

Mr. Thos. Nixon proposed that the meeting take up the resolutions just read *seriatim*. So far as he himself was concerned, he went the whole platform; but there might be those present who could not heartily endorse the whole platform.

Mr. John Terry, of East Gwillimbury, said he was heartily with the Alliance; and while he agreed with his friend Mr. Nixon, that adopting it as a whole looked too much like having our work "cut and dried," before hand, yet the principles and platform of the Alliance had been before the country six or seven weeks, and generally discussed by the press. He looked upon the first resolution as equitable and just,—and thought the 100,000 population now unrepresented in Upper Canada, equal to as many Lower Canadians at present represented. As matters stand, the Eastern Section of the Province held the balance of power. Representation according to Population was the only correct and sound principle.

The second resolution had for its object the assimilation of the institutions of United Canada. Scarcely a man in this constituency, who takes the slightest interest in the political welfare of the country, could be found, but would acknowledge his adhesion to this plank. At the present time many of the institutions upheld by direct taxation in Upper Canada, was supported from the public chest, to which we contribute by far the largest proportion, in the Lower Province. This was wrong, inasmuch as it was an injustice to this section of the country. For his part, he went the whole platform; and believed it would be sustained by nineteen out of twenty throughout the Riding.

Mr. Nixon said he still thought it would be better to go through each resolution, as adopted by the Alliance. He was not sure but some persons present might not feel inclined to adopt them as a whole. As he said before, the platform received its entire and cordial sympathy and would receive his support. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith said he could not think of withdrawing the resolution he at first proposed. The resolutions adopted at Toronto were before the meeting, and he was not aware that objections had been urged; and so long as the meeting were of one mind, he could not see the propriety of detaining the gentlemen present by entering upon each resolution separately.

At this stage of the meeting, Joseph Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., was called upon, to make observations on the various resolutions adopted at the Alliance meeting in Toronto.

Mr. Hartman said, he had no fear of the result of this platform in Upper Canada. The first resolution, in regard to Representation according to Population, was universally admitted to be a just principle, and he would not take up their time upon it. The second resolution called forth considerable discussion in the Convention at Toronto; but he apprehended no one in this meeting took the view that our institutions were to be assimilated to those in Lower Canada. He never would advocate a retrograde movement. Some parts of the country, however, had done so, and an instance of it was brought before the late Session of the County Council, in the circular received from the County of Westworth asking our Council to unite with them in urging on the attention of Government the necessity of paying jurors out of the Provincial chest, the same as in the Lower Province, instead of by direct taxation. Now, he looked upon this as flying in the face of the resolution in regard to Free Trade. Instead of doing this, however, he would have the people of Lower Canada pay their Jurors by direct taxation the same as we do. (Hear, hear.) He was in favor of curtailing the power of the Executive; (Hear, hear.) and thought the stronger the hold of the purse-strings by Municipal Councils, the more closely it would be guarded, and the less peculation and fraud. (Cheers.) In regard to the Third resolution, he thought it was useless for him to enlarge. All perfectly understood the meaning. It means there shall be no class-legislation for one particular sect or denomination; and that the public moneys shall not be squandered to support the dogmas of any particular church. On the fourth resolution, in reference to the abolishing of sectarian schools, they were all agreed. During the last two sessions of Parliament, really beneficial amendments had been made to bills making for religious corporations, by a small number of the Opposition who had determined to oppose all grants, come from where they might. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the fifth resolution he might say, it was not intended to adopt a Free Trade policy at once,—but gradually and speedily as possible, and as soon as the nature of circumstances would admit. The Sixth resolution explained itself. On the seventh, he might remark, that when the Coalition took office they found a Registration Act upon the Statute Books; but almost one of their first measures was to repeal that act, and adopt an election law which left many open doors to corruption and fraud. In reference to the Hudson's Bay Territory, the matter had been generally discussed by the Press; he would not therefore take up any more of their time. The whole platform went for equal justice to all classes of community; and he was satisfied would be generally endorsed by the people of Upper Canada. (Hear, hear and cheer.)

Mr. R. Cook said he should like to enquire, if the resolution stating their should be no religious legislation, would preclude the "Sabbath Observance Bill?"

Mr. Hartman—No! The idea intended to be conveyed was, that Parliament should not legislate for one particular class or sect of religionists, to the detriment of another. All classes of the Christian community united in demanding the "Sabbath Observance Bill" and in urging this measure, it was not looked upon as religious legislation.

Mr. Cook said he was satisfied.

Mr. Wm. Doan said he had heard Mr. Nixon would withdraw his resolution. There was not an individual present but was perfectly conversant with the whole platform.

Mr. R. Boyd, of King, said that although we might all be Reformers of the first water, he thought perhaps it would be as well to take up the resolutions separately, if it was only for the purpose of eliciting discussion.

Mr. James Parnham of East Gwillimbury, said he could not see the necessity of taking up the resolutions separately, when not a single objection had been urged. He did not believe there was a gentleman present but was prepared to adopt the Platform as a whole.

Mr. Ira Webb, of King, concurred in the sentiments expressed by the last speaker.

Mr. Nixon said he would now withdraw his resolution—the chief object he had in view, to elicit discussion and obtain an expression from gentlemen present, was attained.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Smith was then adopted.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Nixon, seconded by Mr. John Terry, and

Resolved—That with a view to aid in effecting the Reforms proposed in the declaration of principles adopted by the Alliance, this meeting do co-operate therewith.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. John Terry, seconded by Mr. S. Ashton, and—

Resolved—That we do now proceed to elect nine members, with the Secretary and Treasurer, to represent this Committee in the Central Committee at Toronto.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were then elected to represent this Riding in the Central Committee, viz:—Messrs. Ira Webb, J. D. Phillips, John Terry, James Parnham, Horace Willcocks, Robert Cook, W. B. Terry, Arch. Riddle and Thomas Nixon.

Moved by Mr. John Terry, seconded by Mr. Wm. Doan, "That the Secretary at once acquaint the Secretaries of the Central Committee, with the names of the gentlemen elected to represent this constituency, and the action we have taken in the matter"—Carried.

A discussion followed in reference to the franchise, and other matters of public interest. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

The meeting was largely attended and embraced some of the first men in the constituency; and many more would have been present had the roads been in a state fit to travel. As it was, the large room in the North American was insufficient to accommodate those assembled. We have learned since the meeting, that several parties to whom were intrusted the delivery of circulars in different localities, neglected, until too late, to deliver them. But notwithstanding all these difficulties and mishaps, the meeting on Saturday was a good one, and will lead to practical results.

Whitechurch Council.

The above Council met at Stouffville, on the 18th inst. All the members present—the Reeve, J. Hartman, Esq., in the chair.

A petition was presented from Joshua Willson, Jr., praying for an extension of time to remove certain timber on road allowance, purchased by him.—Granted.

Also, from John Brown, praying for a like extension of time.—Granted.

Also, from Joseph Saunders and six others, in School Section No. 2, Union with Markham, praying for dissolution of said Union, and asking for a new Section.—Deferred.

Also, from Wm. Brodie and 22 others in School Section No. 12, desiring to unite with the Petition of Section No. 2, Union with Markham.—Deferred.

Also, from Steward Murdy and 6 others, praying for the appointment of Wm. Gildery in place of Wm. Forster, as pathmaster.—Granted.

Also, from the Trustees of Union School Section No. 3 with King, desiring power to loan the sum of £500, in accordance with the law in that behalf provided.—By-Law passed granting the same.

Also, from Wm. Mosley and 14 others, praying for the privilege of Commuting their Statute Labor, in the Village of Aurora.—By-Law subsequently passed.

Also, from James Mosley and 7 others, praying that certain roads on newly surveyed property in Aurora be acknowledged, in order that Statute Labor may be expended thereon.—Granted.

Also, from Wm. Mosley and 14 others, praying for a grant of Money to construct a bridge over the Creek between Lots 80 and 81, in the 1st Concession.—Aid to the amount of £12 10s granted.

Application was made by John W. Kirsopp, Charles Wright, Joseph Hewitt, Thos. Lukers, Charles Brelsford, Joseph Ferris, John Hill, Alex. Sangster, and Joshua Miller, for License to keep Houses of Public Entertainment, accompanied by their sureties, which were accepted.

Also, a petition from School Section No. 13, praying to be united with Union School Section with Markham No. 1.

Also, from Adam Hastings, praying for action to be taken upon the money granted at Lots 13 and 14, in the 6th Concession.—Deferred.

A By-Law was introduced to enable the Council to invest the Reserve Moneys in Government Securities, and passed.

Also, a By-Law was adopted, commuting Statute Labor in Aurora.

Also, a By-Law to enable Union School Section No. 3, with King, to borrow Money to build a School House, was introduced and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Willson, Samuel Rose was appointed Overseer of Highways in Division No. 7, in the 8th Con., in place of Baltis Staley, resigned.

On motion of Mr. Irwin, seconded by Mr. Jones, Jonathan Baker was appointed Overseer for Division No. 2 in the 8th Con., in place of Jacob Baker, resigned.

The Council adjourned to meet at the call of the Reeve.

In consequence of bad roads, we were unable to attend the above Council meeting, and are therefore indebted to the Clerk, Mr. J. W. Collins, for the above synopsis of the business transacted.

King Township Council.

The above Council met, pursuant to adjournment, at Mr. Isaac Dennis' Inn, King Station, on Monday last, the 23rd inst. Present, Messrs Phillips, Stokes, Davidson and Hall.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved, from which we learned that Mr. Calvin Davis had resigned the office of Township Assessor, and Mr. David Phillips elected to fill his place.

Mr. Stokes moved for leave to present a petition from Mr. James Miller and others, praying that license be granted for a House of Public Entertainment on the 7th Con., near Mr. Stokes' Mill.—Granted.

A petition was also presented by Mr. Davidson, from Capt. McLeod, praying for power to remove his fences in accordance with the monuments placed by Mr. Prosser.—Township Surveyor.

Also, from Mr. J. E. Maxwell, and others,

praying for a grant of £25 upon the side-road between Lots 15 and 16, in the 7th Concession.

Mr. Stokes moved, seconded by Mr. Hall, "That the By-Law passed at the last meeting of this Council, be rescinded, and that license be granted to 10 instead of 14 tavern-keepers." He said he felt that a tavern was absolutely necessary near his Mill; and that many people travelling from Gwillimbury, unless a tavern was kept there, would have 18 miles to travel to find a stopping place, or otherwise to put up at farm houses. It was urged that taverns were an evil; but he believed they had the Main Law in New York, and yet there was not such another place in America for thieves, pickpockets, glibbards, &c. He also believed there was a faint of difference between the Inspector and tavern-keeper, and whether this had been allowed to influence the Inspector he was not prepared to say, but it looked very much like it.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order, and said a By-Law could not be amended or rescinded by resolution. In fact a By-Law could not be rescinded at all; but it might be repealed.

Mr. Stokes.—It is not out of order in my opinion.

The Chairman said, it was for him to move a resolution differing from the opinion he had expressed and he would put it.

Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Stokes, "That the petitions presented at this meeting be laid over until our next session."—Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

[We understood it was the intention to have appointed Township officers this day; but the Reeve being absent through indisposition, and his Ward unrepresented, the whole business of the Council was left over.]

Prof Buckland's Lecture.

We referred last week to the fact that Prof. Buckland had delivered a Lecture before the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute.—Subject—The means necessary to the advancement of Canadian Agriculture.

Col. Beresford, President of the Institute, occupied the Chair.

Prof. Buckland, on being introduced to the meeting, and after a few preliminary remarks, said, he looked upon Agriculture as one of the highest callings in which man could be engaged. The subject was one of vital importance, and one which our national prosperity very much depended. The Art of Agriculture had engaged the attention of man from the first parents were placed in the garden of Eden down to the present moment—an Art which not only supplies, but furnishes the manufacturer with material—with the necessities to embellish and adorn modern society. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then enlarged at some length upon the calling of the farmer, bringing before the audience in a clear and comprehensive manner the fact, that from the dead inert earth he manufactured and cultivated the plants, and these in their turn supported animal life—and the animal in turn was used for man's consumption. He then observed, that in order to cultivate the soil successfully, it was necessary to understand its properties. It was a common error to suppose that anybody could make a farmer. It required a man of judgment and discernment to make a successful agriculturist. He then entered largely upon the diversity, character and composition of soils—and on natural and artificial productions—the necessity of understanding certain descriptions of land—of the benefits to be derived by properly understanding the practice as well as the theory of Agriculture—of the advantages arising from Farmers' Clubs and Agricultural Societies,—and finally that mental culture should be attended, as well as physical, if farmers, as a class, would rise to that high distinction and greatness to which they were entitled. The lecturer was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of his really instructive and entertaining address.

After a vote of thanks had been given Prof. Buckland for his able address, the meeting dispersed.

Rowdyism.

We do not often pay attention to little street affairs, or casual disturbances; but the irrepressible conduct of certain rowdy characters on Tuesday evening last, at the Court House, seems beyond endurance, and were it not for the reputation and feelings of their parents, we should give their names to the public. On the evening in question an exhibition of some description took place, and during the entire performance, several rowdies—for we can call them nothing else, annoyed the whole assembly by throwing snow-balls against the door, breaking windows, &c. And this is not the first time such scenes have been enacted. It matters not what takes place, whether a scientific Lecture, Concert, or what not, it is all the same. Now, we believe it is high time such disturbances were put down, and the perpetrators brought to justice. As we said before, (repeated is again made, we promise them their names shall go to the public. The whole affair furnishes another proof of the necessity of becoming incorporated; such characters will not then be allowed to disturb an assembly with impunity, and the children of parents will be taught decency by a Justice of the Peace, if not at home.

Correspondence.

Our wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Principles of the Christian Church.

CONCERNING HIS SON JESUS CHRIST.

Continued.

To the Editor of the New Era.

We have said that we regarded Christ as a Son, in a higher, a more intimate sense than any other being can be.—The particular Note, he is a son, we do not presume to comprehend. That is one of the many unsearchables. Nor do we pretend to define to say when he began to be, any further than the divine record declares.—We there find, that he was in the beginning, "the first born of every creature," that "He is the beginning,"—the beginning of the creation of God." That the Lord possessed him in the beginning if His days—that when there was no deep, to be brought forth—"when He gave the sun his decree"—when He appointed the foundations of the earth, when He prepared the heavens—then I was by Him, one brought up—and I was daily His delight, rejoicing always before Him." Jesus says of himself that he "had glory with the Father before the world was."—That he proceeded forth and came from God—that he "came down from heaven." This was most devoutly believed.

As to His greatness, glory and power—it is written of Him that "by Him were all things made," that "God who spake in Jesus past by the prophets, has spoken in these last days by His Son"—that "God created all things, by Jesus Christ." "That there is no other God, the Father of whom all things, and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom all things"—and by Him all things consist.—We believe he was in council with God when God said, "Let us make Man," that "it was he by whom God spoke to Moses from the burning bush" that it was "with the Church in the wilderness," "the angel of God's presence," that "God's name was upon him"—so that to them it was God? or as God. That "he was made so much better than the angels as he had by inheritance, obtained a more excellent name than they."—For when he brought his first-born into the world he said and it all the angels of God with him, "O that day," said Jesus "I knew not man, nor angel, neither the Son, but the Father only"—placing himself above men and angels at next in rank to the infinite Mind. There was place him, and believe it is his rank in the scale of being that renders him worthy of the distinguished honors that God has bestowed upon him, in constituting him, Spirit and Judge of the World. "When this was no eye to pity, nor arm to save, God laid help upon one that was mighty."—When it was proclaimed with a loud voice "a virgin shortly to open the book, and loose, the seven seals thereof, and no man in heaven, worth the earth, neither under the earth was found able to open the book neither to look therein, the Son of the Father of Jesus, the Root of David prevailed." It was this glorious personage, this only begotten Son, that God sanctified and sent to be the saviour of the world.

Concluded in our next.

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that "He is the beginning,"—the beginning of the creation of God." That the Lord possessed him in the beginning if His days—that when there was no deep, to be brought forth—"when He gave the sun his decree"—when He appointed the foundations of the earth, when He prepared the heavens—then I was by Him, one brought up—and I was daily His delight, rejoicing always before Him." Jesus says of himself that he "had glory with the Father before the world was."—That he proceeded forth and came from God—that he "came down from heaven." This was most devoutly believed.

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Tea	Cigars	Shoe Blacking
Collars	Oysters	Bushes
Sugars	Salmon	Brooms
Rice	Lobsters	Pails
Raisins	Sardines	Wash Tubs
Corrants	Stoughton Bitters	Butter Prints
Tobaccos	Catsup	Rolling Pins
Harvey Sauce	Meerchaum and	Essence Anchovia
Herrings, dried	Fancy Pipes, all kinds	Pickles
and Pickled	Hair Oil	Durham Mustard
Cod Fish, dried	Olive Oil	English Cheese
and Pickled	Castor Oil	Perfumery
Champaign	Lamp Oil	Brandy
Molasses	Ale and Porter	Holland Gin
Syrup	Port Wine	Old Tom
Baking Powder	Whiskey Wine by the	Whiskey
Salabras	Bottle or Draught	Common and Toddy
&c.	&c.	&c.

And in fact every description of Family Groceries, Crockery, China, Glass and Wooden Ware, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest possible Cash prices.

M. S. C. will further call your attention to his Large and Splendid Assortment of Teas - in which he defies competition this side of New York. Call and examine for yourselves and you will be well paid for your trouble. Never go to Toronto to purchase by Wholesale or Retail if you wish to save your time and money before calling at

M. S. CORRYELL'S

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Newmarket, Jan. 29th, 1857.

M. W. BOGAR T'S

STOCK OF WINTER GOODS,

WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE, COMPRISING

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND MILLINERY
 Constantly on Hand, and Made to Order.
CORNER OF MAIN AND TIMOTHY STREETS; NEWMARKET.

General Invitation to All!

The Right Thing at the Right Price to visit the Right Place.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,
GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,
No. 47, Yonge St., three Doors North of King St., Toronto.

OUR Assortment of GROCERIES is larger and more varied than ever, and we have *no* hesitation in saying that the Prices will compare favorably with any other *House in Canada*. Strict attention has been given to the selection of our TEA, and we confidently recommend them as being of the right sort. Our COFFEE is the Rich and Full Flavored Article that gives Satisfaction to both Seller and Buyer. Our SUGARS are as Cheap as the Cheapest.

OUR STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS

Is very extensive and varied. Our Best is the Best, and our low-priced is Guaranteed Good and Wholesome.

Every other article in our line we have on hand and for Sale at Reasonable Terms.

TO THOSE WHO USE TOBACCO,
LET THEM TRY OUR FAVORITE BRANDS.

"Jockey Club," "Wedding Cake," and "Morning Glory," in pound plugs; And
"The Love Knot," and "Patria Blossom," brands, six to the pound.

Remember the Address,--

THOMAS BROWN & Co.,
Grocers, Dealers in Wines, Liquors, &c.,
No. 47, YONGE STREET, Three Doors North of King St., TORONTO.

T T

THOMAS NIXON,
THANKFUL for past favors begs to remind his

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE undersigned having commenced the above
business, lately carried on by
MR. W. WALLIS,

1 numerous profits and Cashable. Would solicit the patronage of all those wishing to purchase
now on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest re-
munerating price) a very large assortment of the
cheapest

TEAS, GROCERIES,
Crockery, Glass-ware, Provision, and an increased
Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

In the Grocery Department will be found—

Teas, Spices,
Coffee, Tobacco,
Cocon, Cigars,
Chocolate, Raisins,
Sugars, Figs,
Rice Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.

In the Provision Department

Lard, Cheese,
Pork, Bacon,
Hams, Lobsters,
Mackerel, Sardines,
Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel.) Herrings, Cod-
fish, (dry,) Codfish, (in Barrel.) Potatoes,
Eggs, &c.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
As he intends to sell as
CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER,
Than any similar Establishment in Newmarket
The work being executed under his own eye he
will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.
Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KEOUGH.
Newmarket, May 25, 1856.

REMOVAL!

JACOB RHINEHART
RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants
of Newmarket and surrounding country that
he has removed into one of those new buildings
lately erected by Mr. Joseph Wood, adjoining the
New Era Printing Office, where he will be pre-
sented at all times, to wait upon those favoring him
with their orders.

Boots and Shoes Ready Made always on hand.
Newmarket, Nov. 20, 1856.

Flour, &c.
Oatmeal, Crackers,
Biscuits, Cornmeal,
Blackhead Flour, &c., &c.
ON THE BOOKSHELVES
Are kept a good supply of English and American
BOOKS, in almost all the departments of Science
and Literature, in various styles of binding, togeth-
er with a first-rate supply of Family Bibles, Tes-
taments and Prayer Books.
—ALSO,—
Stationery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Musi-
cal Instruments, Blank Books, Music Books,
Pens, &c., &c.
Newmarket, Dec. 4, 1856. vint

CASH FOR WHEAT.
—
20,000 BUSHELS Wanted at Kettley
Mills, for which the Highest
Market Price will be paid for first-rate quality.
J. CULVERWELL.
Kettley SqJan. 23, 1857. 16-52

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY, Two Journeymen Carpenter,
to whom the Highest Wages will be given.
None need apply but good Workmen.
JOHN RANKIN,
Aucts, Aug. 14, 1855. 16-23 Builder


NEW MARKET
Boot and Shoe Store!
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE
RAILROAD HOTEL.
—
George Dixon
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of
Newmarket and vicinity, that he has
OPENED A NEW STORE,
As above, where he intends keeping on hand a
large and well selected stock of
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys
and Children.
G. D. is inclined to think that his intimate
knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object
to those who want to **BUY CHEAP** to favor him
with a call.
Farmers' Produce Taken.
The Highest prices paid for Hides and Skins.
GEORGE DIXON.
Newmarket, Feb'y 25, 1856. 16-34

Toronto Advertisements.

Honesty the Best Policy.

A. H. EARL
Is now prepared to show the largest and cheapest lot of single and fancy
Dry Goods and Millinery
ever offered to the public, and as Honesty is the best Policy, and therefore his aim is to carry out the great Rule of One Price and no deception. His special objects are (part of)
Black and Col. Velvets, 9
Flannels, 0 1 3
Dresses, 0 1 6
Carpet, 0 1 0
Oil Cloth, 0 1 1
Broad Cloth, 0 1 0
Cassimere & Doe Skirt, 0 7 6
Tweed & Scotch Skirt, 0 2 6
Genteel Travelling Bag, 1 5 0
English, 1 0 0
White & Fancy Shirts, 1 3 0
L. W. Shirts & Pants, 0 3 6
Factory Coats, 0 3 0
Cotton Sheet two yds. Wide, 0 10 1/2
Fruit and Wide, 0 10 1/2
Striped shirting, 0 3 0
Do. Ticking, 0 10 7 1/2
Forty inch Linen, 0 10 10
French Silks, 0 3 9
English, 0 3 9
French Ribbons, 0 5 5
Sewed Muslins, 0 10 7 1/2
Fancy Robes, 1 0 0
Fancy & Plain Colours Wide, 0 2 0
Polka, 0 1 0
Woolen Head Dresses, 0 1 0
Wool Hats, 0 1 3
Ladies and Childrens Silk, 0 7 6
Black and Col. Velvets, 0 10 1/2
Mantillas and Caps, 0 12 6
Dress Caps and Head Dresses, 0 2 6
English flowers, 0 3 0
French, 0 1 0
Feathers and Trimmings, &c. &c.
A full assortment of Trimmings, &c. &c.
P. S. The Millinery Show Room is now open for inspection. An early call is solicited to test the proof of the former.
Residing at the Establishment is 84 Yonge St., Toronto.
Toronto, Nov. 20, 1856. 11-12

A Public Invitation to All

Who Want to Purchase
CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AND MILLINERY FROM
THOMAS HOSKINS,
Waterloo House, 53, Yonge St., Toronto.
Three Doors South of Thos. Brown & Co's Cheap Grocery Store.

This is a Fact and not a Puff!

F. H. has just RE-OPENED his well-known Cheap Establishment, lately destroyed by fire, with a splendid New Stock of Dry Goods and Millinery, consisting of
Fall and Winter Goods.
T. H. has paid very particular attention to the selection of his New Stock, in order to *compete with any other House in the Trade*. Therefore he would invite all intending purchasers to call and see his cheap Prints, Colours, French Merinos, Gals Plaid, Irish Poplin, Wool and Pile Shawls, Blankets, Flannel, Ticking, White and Grey Cottons, Polka Jackets, Travelling, Table Covers, Hoovers, Linen, Cotton, and Railway Wrappers, Gent's Plaid, &c. &c.
All the above mentioned Goods will be found with a general assortment of other articles in the trade.
A quantity of Damaged Blankets and Prints will be offered at very low prices.
Remember the address.
THOMAS HOSKINS,
Waterloo House, No. 53, Yonge Street,
Toronto, Oct. 30, 1856. 11-33

Irish & Scotch Whiskey,

And Old Tom Gin.

THE subscribers have just received a large quantity of the above, also, a quantity of the first class Business Whiskey, and feel confident that they will be able to serve his friends and friends, by offering such inducements as must secure a large and increased Trade.
JOHN CHARLESWORTH.

PANTECHNETHECA.

CIRCULAR.

THE subscriber is grateful for the patronage of his friends, and for the fact that he has been a member of the Public generally, that they have been a part of those large and insignificant Promotions (by far the most) in Canada, lately directed by Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, and known as the PANTECNETHECA.

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Toronto Advertisements.

W. M. WHARIN,

Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c.

Has now received the whole of his Stock of
Jewellery, Watches, &c. &c.
(all of the best quality)
Which he intends offering at VERY LOW PRICES.

P. BLOW will be found a list of some of the

Best Articles—Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Alberts, Chains, and Collars, Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Steel Links, Rings, Diamond Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's Rings, Ear-rings, &c. &c. and a general assortment of Jewellery, Jet Goods, Musical Boxes, &c. &c.
87 St. 17, Church Street, one door South of King Street.
Toronto, May 15, 1856 11-15

W. C. ADAMS,

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

Has commenced practice at this Rooms, No. 65, King Street East; where he may be consulted in all cases relative to his profession.
Particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth.
CONSULTATIONS FREE.
157 All work warranted. 11-16
Toronto, June 5th, 1856.

HARDWARE!

SHAW & SON have received large additions to their Stock of English and American Hardware are prepared to sell the same at low rates, they solicit a call from intending purchasers. Builders Hardware, Carpenters Tools, Mill, Cross-cut, Circular and Hand Saws, Felling, hand and Broad Axes, &c.
S. SHAW & SON,
Sign of the Iron Felling Axe.
No. 78 Yonge Street.
Toronto, Oct. 16, 1856. 11-37

Keep Your Money at Home!

AXES! AXES!
THE Subscriber would inform his old customers and the public, that he is now manufacturing a superior article of Axes, which will be warranted if required, he solicits a continuance of their patronage.
For Sale
300 dozen Axes, Adzes, Axes, &c. &c.
SAMUEL SHAW,
Toronto, Oct. 16, 1856. 11-37

O. S. & H. R. R.

ON and AFTER DECEMBER 1st, 1856, Trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted
LEAVE TORONTO.
7.45, A.M.—MAIL TRAIN, stopping at all Regular Stations and Flag Stations, leaving at Collingwood 12.30, P.M.
4.00, P.M.—ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, stopping as above, and arriving at Collingwood at 8.45, P.M.
LEAVE COLLINGWOOD.
6.45, A.M.—ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, stopping at all Regular Stations and Flag Stations, leaving at Collingwood 12.30, P.M.
2.30, P.M.—MAIL TRAIN, stopping as above, and arriving at Toronto 7.15, P.M.
FREIGHT TRAINS daily, Sunday excepted.
J. L. GIANT,
Toronto, Dec. 4, 1856. 11-41

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general assortment of Hardware consisting in part of Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanics' Edge and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.
Toronto, May 16, 1856. 11-15

TOOLS, TOOLS.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and Edged Tools, all kinds, saws, an assortment of best makers, Mortice and Boring Machines, complete. Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the best English, American and Canadian manufacture, together with other Goods required by Mechanics generally.
Sign of the large Knife and Fork,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.
Toronto, May 16, 1856. 11-15

JOHN CADE & CO.,

TORONTO.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpentine, Patent Medicines, Essences, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c. when they please to have the honor of their patronage.
Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1856. 11-39

ESTATE OF THE LATE

Robert Kirkpatrick.

THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to administer the Estate of her late husband, request all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment without delay; and all parties having claims, to send in the same for settlement.
(Signed) **MARY KIRKPATRICK,** Administratrix.
Newmarket, March 24, 1855. 11-4

THE STOCK in Trade selling off at price Cost.

NEWMARKET DIVISION COURTS!
MR. C. DURAND,
OF TORONTO, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY, informs his friends and the public that he will
ATTEND THE ABOVE COURTS,
And give his Professional Assistance to those requiring it. At which times he may also be consulted on all other legal difficulties, and receive instructions to
DR. CHAMBERS,
Letters addressed to him at Toronto, will always be attended to with punctuality.
Nov. 18, 1856. 4m-12

Circular.

J. G. GELKIE, 70, Yonge Street,
WOULD invite inspection of his large Spring British and American
Publications, in every department of Literature,
Toronto, May 17, 1856. 11-16

Newmarket Advertisements.

Enoch D. Rogers,

Builder, Carpenter, Joiner, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he is now prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.
Of all descriptions, on the shortest notice, and furnish material if required.
SHOP—Main Street, Newmarket.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1855. 11-44

JOSEPH BOSSBORD,

CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c.

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, he respectfully announces that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of
Cabinet Furniture,
such as
Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads,
Seminaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
Newmarket Feb. 21, 1856 1-13

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has
constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.
PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.
As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 18, 1854. 11-37

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having made arrangements with parties in Collingwood he will be prepared to supply fresh Fish throughout the season, to those who may require the same.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855. 11-37

Stove Warehouse

NEWMARKET.

Next door South of Mr. Millard's Wareroom.
G. MORTIMORE,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES.
Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for CASH, or on a Short Credit, at Toronto Prices.
Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1855. 11-32

Flooring! Flooring!

THE subscribers having, at great expense, built up the best of the last improved
PLANEING MACHINES,
capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber as well as at cheap as any other establishment in Canada. Having the advantage of building their own machinery, and one of the firm having had nearly 14 years experience in the business, they flatter themselves that they cannot be *beaten by any Shop.*
In the western province, Millwright Planing of all kinds, done the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of
IRON AND WOOD TURNING.
On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for painting upon. A quantity of *Strained Lumber* for sale.
JOSEPH JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, August 9, 1855. 11-27

Now Ready for Delivery,

A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed

FLOORING, ready for laying down.

JOSEPH JAMES & Co.

Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 11-5

MISS MAGUIRE,

BEOS to inform the subscribers of Newmarket

that she has the pleasure of showing on and after SATURDAY, the 25th inst., a large assortment of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SILK & SATIN
AND
Velvet Bonnets.
Also a variety of CHILDREN'S BONNETS, CAPS, HATS, CLOAKS, &c., when she pleases to have the honor of their patronage.
Newmarket, Oct. 23, 1856. 11-39

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(Signed) **MARY KIRKPATRICK,** Administratrix.
Newmarket, March 24, 1855. 11-4

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Toronto, May 17, 1856. 11-16

KETTLEBY CHEAP STORE!!

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, the subscriber begs to inform the public that he has now received a choice and well-selected Stock of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Together with every other description of goods usually kept in a country store, to which he would invite an inspection. These goods have been imported from the present season, and embrace the
LATEST STYLE AND FASHIONS.
Farm Produce, such as Eggs, Butter, &c. &c. taken in exchange for goods.
SILAS SNIDER,
Kettleby, Oct. 3, 1856. 11-2515

FOR SALE

A ONE-HORSE power Pumping Lath, 1 Circular and Upright Axes, and a Barbed Wire in good working order. Apply to the undersigned at Bogart-Town.
WM. VETTEREL,
Nov. 5th, 1856. 11-10

SAVE YOUR HOUSE ASHES

THE subscriber is prepared to pay the highest price for
4,000 BUSHELS OF HOUSE ASHES
Delivered at his Ashery, on Lot No. 11, in the 4th Con. of East Gwillimbury—payable in goods when delivered.
ORLIN WILLIAMS,
East Gwillimbury, Feb. 24, 1857. 11-4

MILK OASTING for Sale!

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of first-rate
MILK OASTINGS,
which he will dispose of at one third less than the usual price. Those intending building a Mill for Flouring and Gristing purposes, would find it to their advantage to give him a call.
T. W. TYSON.
Lloydsburg, Nov. 4, 1856. 11-10

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T. W. TYSON.
Lloydsburg, Nov. 4, 1856. 11-10

United States Advertisements.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS!

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

The blood furnishes the material of every tissue, muscle, gland and fibre in the human system. When pure, it secures health to every organ, when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life, neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady. Wherever located in the system, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any part of the system.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

Alarming Disorders.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, altering and correcting the system, the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness-Nervous Complaints

When all stimulants fail, the restoring and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shattered nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victims of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild, but infallible alternatives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health should fail to have them in her house.

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

The London "Lancet," the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany, have eulogized the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Asthma, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Coughs, Debility, Inflammation, Colic, Fever and Ague, Inward Weakness, Chest Diseases, Female Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Gonorrhea, Headaches, &c. &c. &c.

Buffalo Medical Dispensary,

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Colic, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Coughs, Debility, Inflammation, Colic, Fever and Ague, Inward Weakness, Chest Diseases, Female Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Gonorrhea, Headaches, &c. &c. &c.

By Dr. Amos & Son,

Corner of Main and Quay Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MEDICAL ADVISER

ON Nervous Debility, and the various forms of Rheumatism, both mental and physical, arising from excessive exertion, the effects of climate, &c. &c. &c. the use of the Microscope, and the questionable treatment advocated by certain writers; followed by practical observation on Marriage, plain directions for the prevention and removal of certain disqualifications, rules for self-treatment, &c.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of general Debility, or more properly known as Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Dimness of Vision, &c. &c., incapacitating its victim for mental or physical exertion, rendering him misanthropic and suicidal in his propensities, is from fifteen to twenty days by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. Amos & Son, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of this instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where they may prove unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons wishing the above useful instrument

will observe that the price, with the accompanying directions, securely packed and sent by express, is ten dollars.

NEW REMEDIES & QUICK CURES.</